

TWO NEW SPECIES OF SULCOMESITIUS MÓCZÁR (HYM., BETHYLIDAE)

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(Received December 18, 1969)

The genus *Sulcomesitius* was established by the author (Acta Zool. Hung., 16, 1970) and all the other species belonging to this genus are to be found in „*Mesitinae* of World, Part II. (also in Acta Zool. Hung., 16, 1970). Moreover, the following new species were taken in Persia and in Senegal (W. Africa).

Sulcomesitius persicus sp. n.

♀. — Length 3 mm. Yellowish brown, propodeum, subpleural area nearly whole middle and hind coxae and abdomen dark reddish brown, abdominal segments 3—6 brownish. Wings normal, fore wings brown infuscated with basis, apex and a spot outside of cells lighter. Body sparsely covered with short light hairs.

Head slightly longer than broad (34:32), distinctly broadened behind eyes, lateral sides gradually converging backwards, occipital margin emarginated; head deeply and rather densely punctured, spaces between punctures only finely shagreened; POL: OOL = 5:7; outer margins of ocelli with narrow but distinct grooves; frontal sulcus distinct; eye very convex, oval, separated from mandible by about an equal distance of its half length (7:6,5); anterior margin of clypeus semicircularly protruding and with a very sharp and high keel medially; antennae not thickened medially, length (and breadth) proportions of antennal joints 1—13 = 13(4):5(2,5):6(2,5):3,5(2,5):3(3):3(3):3(3):3(3):3(3):3(3):3(3):5(3) (antennal joints of right 11—13 and of left 1—7 missing. Pronotum rather long, about three-quarters as long as broad, lateral sides remarkably concave, posterior margin only slightly emarginated, longitudinal furrow deep but rather narrow, surface coarsely but not very deeply punctured. Mesonotum, scutellum smooth only weakly shining, notauli deep, longitudinal furrow sharp medially and present also across scutellum. Mesonotum separated from scutellum by a transverse groove and by a pair of pits laterally. Propodeum with only slightly diverging lateral sides, posterior angles acute, separate spine very short visible only from back-view, half diameter of propodeal disc as broad as length of propodeum (13:13), width of central: sublateral: lateral areas =

5:7:3, surface of disc strongly sculptured, sublateral and lateral areas transversally wrinkled, all carinae present, discal ones strongly converging at proximal halves, and parallel distally. Abdomen smooth, shining, tergite 2 alutaceous basally and anly with very fine and scattered punctures.

♂. — Unknown.

Specimen examined: „K. Sefid”, „S. W. Persia Escalera, 1900—61” 1 ♀ holotype (in British Museum [Natural History], London).

This species differs from *Mesitius bahaduri* KURIAN, 1955, by partly yellowish brown body, by longitudinal impressed scutellum, by abdominal tergite 2 with very fine and scattered punctures and by lateral angles of propodeum acute, spine hardly protruding.

Sulcomesitius linsenmaieri sp. n.

♀. — Length 7 mm. Yellowish red, eyes, ocelli, a spot within lateral spines of propodeum yellowish red, 4—13 joints of antennae partly, and tibiae partly brownish, propodeum, a spot before middle coxae, hind coxae and abdomen black. Fore wings brownish infuscated with lighter basis and apex and with a hyaline transversal band outside of cells, veins brown. Body, also eyes, covered with scattered light hairs, abdominal segment 1 only laterally, segment 2 on posterior margin with a distinct row of tuft of white hairs.

Head slightly oval, length and breadth of head as 60:55; lateral sides distinctly converging, occipital margin weakly arched; head closely and deeply punctured, similar to a thimble, frontal sulcus only weakly developed; POL: OOL = 10:11; outer margins of ocelli with very deep grooves; eye elongated, separated from mandible by about two-thirds distance of its length (16:23); anterior margin of clypeus protruding semicircularly and raised into a high, sharp and very steep keel medially; antennae short, hardly thickened medially, scape bent, joints 1—3 distinctly longer than broad, 4 quadrate, 5—10 transverse, length (and breadth) proportions of joints 1—13 = 20(7):7(5):10(6):6(6):5(6,5):5(6):5(6):4(5):4(5):4(5):4(4):4(4):6(4). Pronotum distinctly broader than long (43:35), lateral sides slightly diverging, anterior corners nearly rectangular, posterior margin nearly straight, longitudinal furrow sharp and very deep, surface of pronotum coarsely and very deeply punctured, narrow spaces between punctures finely shagreened. Mesonotum, scutellum deeply and rather densely punctured, with deep longitudinal furrow medially, as well as, notauli which strongly converging, parapsidal furrows weakly developed. Transversal groove between mesonotum and scutellum narrow and deep but distinctly broadened laterally, scutellum with a short deepening, only basally. Propodeum conspicuously short, and coarsely sculptured, half diameter of disc transversally nearly one-third broader than its length (28:20); lateral spines very long, three-fourths as long as length of propodeum (15:20); breadth of central: sublateral: lateral areas = 10:11:7; proximal-diagonal deepening of central areas distinctly shorter than distal-longitudinal deepening (12:14); distal half of each central area only with two very large and two smaller pits; distal carinae parallel on its distal half; sublateral areas transversally wrinkled; sides of thorax coarsely

sculptured. Abdominal segment 1 deeply and rather densely punctured on its two-thirds horizontal part proximally and smooth, polished distally, segment 2 deeply and very densely punctured among punctures with some smaller ones.

♂. — Unknown.

Specimen examined: „Senegal Bambey 1946 I. Risbec”, „Pres. By Com. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1950—96”, „*Heterocoelia* DHLB. (*Mesitius* sp.) spec. det. LINSSENMAIER” 1 ♀ holotype (in Brit. Mus. [Nat. Hist.], London).

This species is similar to *nasutus* BENOIT, 1958, but differs from it chiefly by the denser and more uniform punctures of abdominal segment 2, by the sculpture of central areas, by the parallel discal carinae on its distal half.

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